285

[Price Six-Pence.]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1788. [VOL. II

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-Street, near the Ferry.*

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.

All the Ruſſian veſſels which have been detained upon the firſt appearance of an approaching war, have been conducted to the arſenal and their crews impriſoned, though with ſome formalities hitherto unknown in Turkey.

HAGUE, September 27.

His ſerene highneſs the prince ſtadtholder, yeſterday, aſſiſted at the aſſembly of the great and noble powers the lords of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, and was complimented in an harangue pronounced by the preſident; for which count de Welderen propoſed, on the part of the province of Guelderland, ſincerely to felicitate his ſerene highneſs on his happy return to the ſenate houſe, and teſtify how ſenſibly they were impreſſed with ſatisfaction on occaſion of the re-eſtabliſhment of his highneſs in his eminent dignities, whereby he is enabled to co operate in the re-eſtabliſhment of the diſarranged ſtate of the affairs of the republic. This motion was unanimouſly agreed to.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The character of the emperor of Germany ſeems at laſt to be fixed. He is indefatigable and reſtleſs, but eaſily yields to circumſtance, and retreats before vigorous oppoſition. The late king of Pruſſia uſed to ſay of him, "he always charges, but never diſcharges." And even the Flemiſh boors, we are informed begin to obſerve, that "his bark is worſe than his bite; yet his majeſty poſſeſſes the moſt amiable qualities of private life.

By the laſt accounts from America it appears, that another rich ſhip had lately arrived from China and the Manillas. The markets of the United States were before ſo over filled with eaſtern commodities and luxuries, and, the means of purchaſing them ſo very ſcarce, that a great portion of the China and India articles are reſhipped for European markets, either by illicit or open adventure.

Accounts were received laſt night from Bruſſels, that count Murray the governor general, alarmed at the ſpirited and daring proceedings of the Brabantines, had wrote to Vienna for a further and immediate ſupply of troops to prevent a general revolt of the inhabitants from their allegiance.

General Conway, on an application for orders reſpecting the iſlands of which he is governor, was officially informed, that it was doubtful what might be the iſſue of the preſent uncertainty, that it would be highly neceſſary to put Jerſey and Guernſey in the beſt ſtate of defence, and accordingly the general prepared to depart to his government.

Some diſpatches, ſaid to be of the laſt importance, were received at Whitehall yeſterday evening from the Engliſh miniſter at Bruſſels; but the contents are not known. We learn, however, that the count de Murray, the emperor's captain general and commander in chief of the Low countries, had ſent back by the ſame courier, who brought the emperor's inſtructions to Vienna, acquainting that the preſent force in Auſtrian Flanders is by no means adequate to the taſk of carrying his majeſty's orders into execution conſidering the ſpirit of the people, who are more than ever bent on oppoſition, continue ſtill in arms, and in defiance of the new edict making a military parade.

Monday the princeſs of Orange, with her three children, made her triumphal entry into the Hague. The horſes were taken out of the carriage, which was drawn by women through the city into the court, amidſt the acclamations of the people; univerſal joy ſpread around, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

As drunkenneſs is now to be puniſhed with as much ſeverity in England as it is in Turkey, and as the proclamation lately iſſued muſt operate on John Bull, with as much force as the Alder Alcoran does on a Muſti, it may not be amiſs to inform the public of the origin of the interdiction of wine among the Turks. The Alcoran informs us, that Afotus and Marotus, two angels ſent from Heaven, to teach men not to kill one another, nor to judge falſely, nor to drink wine, were invited when they came upon earth, by a moſt beautiful woman, to a ſplendid ſupper, where falling the angels to drink, they there at laſt perſuaded, until one glaſs following another, they became quite fuddled, and having loſt their divine thoughts in the ſpirit of the liquor, ſolicited the lady to permit them to lay with her. She told them ſhe would grant their requeſt, on condition of their teaching her ſuch words, as when repeated, they or ſhe, who uttered them ſhould be inſtantly taken up into Heaven. The angels taught her the words, and demanded the reward, which ſhe evaded by repeating the words taught her in conſequence of which ſhe was inſtantly taken up into Heaven, where ſhe told God Almighty the whole ſtory. A bed of Divine Juſtice was inſtantly held on the two delinquents, who were ſeverely puniſhed; and the lady, that ſhe might ſhine forth an example of brightneſs to the world, was inſtantly tranſformed into the morning ſtar. This is the actual fact as ſtated in the Alcoran, and in which the ſober Turks moſt implicitly believe.

American Occurrences.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 29

Extracts from the journal of the Houſe of Delegates.

Monday, November 12, 1787.

A bill concerning duties on tobacco, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe on Thurſday next.

The houſe according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the commonwealth, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Thurſton reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the ſtate of the commonwealth under their conſideration, and had come to ſeveral reſolutions thereupon, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the ſame were again twice read, and on the queſtion put thereupon agreed to by the houſe as follow: eth:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the free uſe and navigation of the weſtern ſtreams and rivers of this commonwealth, and of the waters leading to the ſea, do of right appertain to the citizens thereof, and ought to be conſidered as guaranteed to them by the laws of God and nature, as well as compact.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that every attempt in Congreſs or elſewhere, to barter away ſuch right, ought to be conſidered as ſubverſive of juſtice, good faith, and the great foundations of moral rectitude, and particularly deſtructive to the principles which gave birth to the late revolution, as well as ſtrongly repugnant to all confidence in the federal government, and deſtructive to its peace, ſafety, happineſs and duration.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that a committee ought to be appointed to prepare inſtructions to the delegates repreſenting this ſtate in Congreſs to the foregoing import, and to move that honorable body to paſs an act acknowledging the rights of this ſtate, and that it tranſcends their power to cede or ſuſpend them, and deſiring the ſaid delegates to lay before the general aſſembly ſuch tranſactions as have taken place reſpecting the ſeſſions of the weſtern navigation.

Ordered, That Mr. Thruſton, Mr. Henry, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Fiſher, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Meriwether Smith, Mr. Dawſon, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Lawſon, Mr. Corbin, and Mr. Maſon, be appointed a committee to prepare inſtructions purſuant to the foregoing reſolutions.

BALTIMORE, December 18.

Extract of a letter from Charles M. Thruſton, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for Frederick county, Virgin. in the general aſſembly of that ſtate, to the mayor of Wincheſter, dated at Richmond, the 25th ult.

"Every perſon who has the leaſt pretence to a knowledge of politics or government, ſeems engaged here on the important ſubject of the new federal conſtitution, and the moſt reſpectable names appear in the number of pros and cons. That you and the good people of the town may form ſome idea of the queſtion, as it ſtands at preſent, I will take the liberty of giving you a ſhort liſt of thoſe ſaid to be on one ſide and the other I will place at the head of thoſe for it, Judge Pendleton, who is looked up to as the preſident of the convention, to be held in June, Nicholas, Wythe, Blair, the pages, Johnſon, Stuart, Harvie, Jones Wood, and a multitude of others. Againſt it; firſt, as the leader of this party, Henry, Maſon, Governor Randolph, Lawſon, John Taylor, with moſt of the general court lawyers, and many of the judges, the Nelſons, R. H. Lee, in many inſtances, father againſt ſon, and many others. In a word, the diviſion of the multitude is great; but, after all, it appears to me, the party in favor of the conſtitution muſt prevail; the ſignature and approbation of our great Waſhington, will give it a propenderacy to weigh down all oppoſition."

NEW-YORK, December 8.

In the courſe of laſt week, 20 veſſels have arrived in this port; of which 5 were from Europe, 10 from the Weſt Indies, and 5 coaſting veſſels:

The variety of accounts, brought by theſe veſſels, amount to nothing more than, from Europe, that war between France and England was inevitable, but it was not declared; neither is it ſuppoſed by the political connoiſſeurs upon the royal exchange, in London that it will be, notwithſtanding every port, in the Britiſh and French dominions, by the preparations for it, ſpeak but the language of war. Holland ſeems to be forſaken by the court of France. If we give full credit to the London writers: but as the contraſt between this conduct and ſeveral articles of their late mutual treaty, is very conſpicuous, it is preſumed that no American will believe it until better authenticated. The reports of Amſterdam's being taken ſtill continue to be unſupported: that the patriots had to contend with a formidable army is incontrovertible.

Pittſburgh, January 12.

A correſpondent begs leave to ſtate the amount of Dr. Franklin's ſpeech in the federal convention: it is this, "I think the ſyſtem is an imperfect one, and were I to conſult my own judgment only, I would not recommend it; but there is a majority who differ from me, and as I am ſenſible that my opinions are not infallible, I am determined that my conduct ſhall not be obſtinate. If general Waſhington's reaſon for ſigning this federal work was the ſame, what becomes of the great argument founded upon the approbation of theſe illuſtrious patriots?

From undoubted authority we are informed, that the convention of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, have paſſed and ratified the propoſed conſtitution for the United States unanimouſly.

Complaints have lately prevailed of ginſeng arriving at the Eaſt Indies in a ruined ſtate. This evil, if not remedied, may injure America in this important article of remittance. As I entertain a high eſteem for your reſpectable ſtate, ſays a correſpondent; I will offer my advice, the reſult of experience, in order to render this produce not only profitable, but lucrative. Should the matter be neglected, and this article continue to be badly cured, it will the condemnation of the Chineſe mandarins.

The merchants in many inſtances advertiſe that they want to purchaſe ginſeng, but it muſt look of a yellow colour. This is a miſtake, as it may look yellow and yet be very poor.

The queſtion is, when it ſhould be collected, and how it ſhould be collected.

It ought to be collected in the dryeſt days of October and ſhould have no communion with the heat of the ſun or fire, or be waſhed.

Ginſeng is an aromatic, and its virtues are eaſily evaporated, after it comes out of the ground, if improperly uſed. I have ſeen the Indians laugh at the folly of the white people, when they have ſeen them in the brooke waſhing their ginſeng. The reaſon why they waſh it is to make it look of a yellow colour, but the virtues of the root ſo ſtrongly impregnate the wa-

[illegible] be [illegible] many to [illegible]. After [illegible] gradually expose it to the [illegible] [illegible] taken, and when it feels [illegible] [illegible] the watery particles left [illegible] [illegible], mould and spoil.

The [illegible] immediately [illegible] out of the ground, [illegible] [illegible] boards, parallel [illegible] where the [illegible] [illegible] dry, and when dry they [illegible] can be [illegible]. When one barrel is put up [illegible], it will [illegible] more than fifty barrels the other way.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette.]

Meſſrs. Hall & Sellers,

I Obſerve a groſs miſrepreſentation both as to opinions and language, in Mr. Smethwood's paper of the fifteenth inſt. of Dr. Ruſh's ſpeech on Wednesday laſt in convention: I ſhall therefore give you a full account of the ſubſtance of it, and hereafter ſhall in my printed volume of debates give you every word of it.

THOMAS LLOYD.

December 17, 1787.

The doctor began by recapitulating the many harſh epithets that had been given to the new government by the oppoſition. Mr. Findley having in a debate a few days before ſaid, there was a bright and dark ſide to every queſtion, and having illuſtrated it by mentioning the doctrine of predeſtination, the doctor applied the remark to the preſent government, and ſaid Mr. Findley had unfortunately choſen the reprobation ſide of it. But as the darkneſs of that doctrine was in the human mind only, and not in the doctrine itſelf, ſo he hoped the miſery and evil Mr. Findley had diſcovered in the new conſtitution was in the minds of the members who had oppoſed it, and not in the conſtitution itſelf. The doctor then proceeded to mention ſeveral reaſons for adopting the new government. Theſe were derived, 1ſt. From the influence which the example of a good government might have upon the nations of Europe, who had already ſhewn a diſpoſition to imitate us in aſſerting their liberties.

2d. From the effects of good government in ſecuring liberty, for where there was no law, there could be no liberty. Here the doctor remarked that man was naturally an ungoverneable animal. That in Europe it had been found neceſſary to add eccleſiaſtical and military to civil power, in order to govern him. In America it would be improper to introduce the firſt two ſpecies of government; for which reaſon much higher degrees of civil government were neceſſary in this country, than had been hitherto eſtabliſhed in the United States.

3. From the diſeaſes of the country, which the doctor ſaid had been before enumerated, and which he ſaid originated only in the want of an efficient government.

4. From the preſent ſtate of morals in the country. Here the doctor ſhewed the connection between the want of juſtice and fidelity in government to individuals, and of individuals to government, and every branch of moral obligation. From this failure of political obligation aroſe the want of juſtice between man and man, the difficulty of borrowing and danger of lending money, the oppreſſions of landlords, the frauds of tenants, and the numerous inſtances of conjugal infelicity and divorces, &c. among the lower claſſes of people; and laſtly the deficiencies in pariſhes to pay their miniſters agreeably to their ſubſcriptions. This laſt inſtance of a failure in moral obligation, the doctor lamented, as having a melancholy influence upon the happineſs of our country; for, ſaid he, it will be difficult to preſerve religion; and where there is no religion there is no morals; where there are no morals there can be no government; and where there is no government there can be no liberty. It is true, ſaid the doctor, we hear much of the liberality and humanity diſcovered by our citizens in the eſtabliſhment of charitable and benevolent inſtitutions; but theſe are the ſorrowful marks of the declenſion of our country. They prove that we have ſome virtue but much more vice among us; and if Pennſylvania has been diſtinguiſhed from her ſiſter ſtates by the number and perfection of these humane inſtitutions, it is only becauſe there is more weakneſs in the form, and more corruption in the adminiſtration of her government, than in any of the ſtates in the union.

After this the doctor proceeded to ſhew the ſource of obligation to government, and aſſerted from a late writer, Mr. Paley, that it was founded "in obedience to the will of God, collected from expediency." He then mentioned the unanimity of the convention, the general approbation of the conſtitution by all claſſes of people, and the zeal which appeared every where, in votes and inſtructions, in favor of the government from New Hampſhire to Georgia, as reaſons to believe that they "done" the government agreeable to the will of heaven: for the vox populi, vox Dei, was a true, when applied to the ſentiments of the people. Here the doctor added, that he believed the ſame voice that thundered on Mount Sinai, "thou ſhalt not ſteal," now proclaimed, "thou ſhalt not reject the new federal government."

The doctor then proceeded as follows: "If the forms and degrees of government are to be eſtabliſhed to the preſervation of liberty, religion and morals in our country, then, ſaid he, I call upon every member of this convention to lay his hand upon his heart, and aſk himſelf whether he can, conſiſtent with his duty to his Maker, refuſe to aſſent to the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. If there is any man in this aſſembly, who feels a ſtruggle between the inclinations of his conſtituents and the dictates of his conſcience, let him obey the dictates of his conſcience. It is the voice of God ſpeaking in his heart. And let him reflect further, that in giving a vote upon this queſtion, he is bound to conſult the intereſts and wiſhes, not of a particular county, but of the whole ſtate.

I have no doubt, concluded the doctor, but a reſpectable majority will ſubſcribe to the queſtion of ratification; but, Mr. Preſident, this will not come up to my wiſhes. Nothing will ſatisfy me perfectly, but an unanimous vote. Lord Bolinbroke in a ſpeech delivered in the Scotch parliament upon the ſubject of the union, obſerves very juſtly, that unanimity in a wrong meaſure, is often better than diviſion in a right one. Suppoſe the meaſure before us ſhould be wrong; unanimity would better enable us to recover from the evils that would ariſe from it. Think, ſir, of the effects of an unanimous vote upon our ſiſter ſtates. It would probably check Rhode-Iſland in her career of iniquity, and produce even paleneſs and confuſion at the court at St. James's. Think, ſir, of its effects upon the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Let this conſtitution be the umpire of all our future diſputes. Here let us this night bury the hatchet of civil diſcord, and ſmoke the calumet of peace together! When the great queſtion is called, ſhould we be ſo happy as to ſee every chair in this aſſembly deſerted, what a triumph would it be for reaſon and humanity, over prejudice and party ſpirit! Should this be the caſe, Mr. Preſident, I ſhould find it difficult to reſtrain myſelf by the rules of the houſe. I ſhould feel myſelf ſtrongly diſpoſed to run across the room, and take every member of the oppoſition in my arms. I ſhould think it, ſir, a year of jubilee in Pennſylvania."

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of April.

A COMMODIOUS Houſe, thirty three feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, four of which are fire rooms, a kitchen twenty feet by ſeventeen, an extenſive cellar, with a paſſage door in each front, and a double ſtable, with ſtalls for ten horſes, the whole will be well finiſhed, and paſſed in the neateſt manner, and painted. This houſe is ſituated either for pleaſure or buſineſs, as it ſtands on an elevated ſituation, the upper apartments commanding not only a full view of the Monongahela, but alſo the Alleghany river, and in the moſt central part for buſineſs of any kind, in the town of Pittſburgh. A kitchen garden 120 feet by 60, which was well dunged laſt ſpring, may be had with the above premiſes; alſo a field of 27 acres, delightfully ſituated on the bank of Alleghany, one mile from Pittſburgh, 20 acres of which may be immediately thrown into meadow, and by good management will produce at leaſt 40 tons of hay yearly: theſe are acquiſitions that but few tenements in Pittſburgh can command. The whole will be let on the moſt eaſy terms to an approved tenant. Alſo a neat Store with a ſmall garden, oppoſite the new houſe of Meſſrs. Turnbull and Marmie, in Second ſtreet, which will be made convenient, and alſo let on eaſy terms to an agreeable tenant. For terms apply to

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1788.

N. B. Any Carpenter wanting employ and will engage to finiſh a ſtair caſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

SHERIFF's SALE.

A PLANTATION on the waters of Chartier's creek, in Waſhington county, adjoining lands of James Farrel and others, is taken in execution as the property of the executors of Thomas Cook, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the late ſheriff. I do hereby warn all perſons from purchaſing this plantation at this ſale, as no good title can be made thereon, the patent being in me, by a patent from the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

ROBERT M'GEE,

Head waters of Peter's and Chartier's creek Waſhington County.

John & William Irwin

HAVE juſt received at their Store in Pittſburgh a LARGE and general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, paſture or country produce. No credit will be given to any perſon. Jan. 9, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office Pittſburgh, price

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

ALL perſons indebted to Blaine, Wilkins, & Co are requeſted to attend the immediate ſettlement of their accounts, otherwiſe ſuits will commence againſt them. Thoſe who ſettle and give bonds upon intereſt will be indulged until the firſt of May next; a neglect of which will oblige us to take meaſures which will be very diſagreeable to us and expenſive to them. The great deficiency in payments to the ſtore and the preſent ſcarcity of caſh obliges us to declare that no further credit will be given, therefore no our cuſtomers will not be offended.

BLAIN, WILKINS, & Co

We continue to ſell goods on the loweſt terms for caſh or country produce.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

John Acheſon & Co.

HAVE removed their Store in Waſhington to Captain George M'Cormick's, where they are now opening a freſh Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for pork, whiſkey, country linen, hemp, flax, all kinds of peltry, ſkins, &c.

Said company will open a ſtore at Mr. John Baldwin's, on Mingo creek, about the 10th of January, 1788, where they will receive for goods, wheat, rye, and all the abovementioned articles. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All perſons indebted to ſaid company are deſired to come in and ſettle off their accounts immediately.

Town of Waſhington, Dec. 29, 1787.

A SCHOOL,

IS opened at the Houſe of Mr. M'NICKEL, in Front ſtreet, in which will be taught the Latin Language, Reading Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, and Arithmetic, by

THOMAS TOUSET.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1788.

N. B. An Evening School is alſo kept in the ſame Houſe.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber about the 1ſt of May, living near the Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting houſe on Buffalo waters, a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, ſeven or eight years old, neither brand nor ear mark, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges paid by

[illegible]

Dec. [illegible]

...ed to be laid of many months together. After ... people usually expose it to the ... sun, and when it feels ... pressed and but few watery particles left ... it is put up for use, mould and spoil.

... is entirely excluded out of the ground, ... left in the open air, or where the ... can be freely admitted, and when dry the ... can be ... Where the barrel is put up to, it will ... more than fifty barrels the other way.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette]

Meſſrs. Hall & Sellers,

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THOMAS LLOYD.

December 17, 1787.

The doctor began by congratulating the many handſome compliments that had been given to the new government by the oppoſition. Mr. Findley having in a debate a few days before ſaid, there was a bright and dark ſide to every queſtion, and having illuſtrated it by mentioning the doctrine of predeſtination, the doctor applied the remark to the preſent government, and ſaid Mr. Findley had unfortunately choſen the reprobation ſide of it. But as the darkneſs of that doctrine was in the human mind only, and not in the doctrine itſelf, ſo he hoped the miſery and evil Mr. Findley had diſcovered in the new conſtitution was in the minds of the members who had oppoſed it, and not in the conſtitution itſelf. The doctor then proceeded to mention ſeveral reaſons for adopting the new government. Theſe were derived, 1ſt. From the influence which the example of a good government might have upon the nations of Europe, who had already ſhewn a diſpoſition to imitate us in aſſerting their liberties.

2d. From the effects of good government in ſecuring liberty, for where there was no law, there could be no liberty. Here the doctor remarked that man was naturally an ungovernable animal. That in Europe it had been found neceſſary to add eccleſiaſtical and military to civil power, in order to govern him. In America it would be improper to introduce the firſt two ſpecies of government; for which reaſon much higher degrees of civil government were neceſſary in this country, than had been hitherto eſtabliſhed in the United States.

3. From the diſeaſes of the country, which the doctor ſaid had been before enumerated, and which he ſaid originated only in the want of an efficient government.

4. From the preſent ſtate of morals in the country. Here the doctor ſhewed the connection between the want of juſtice and fidelity in government to individuals, and of individuals to government, and every branch of moral obligation. From this failure of political obligation aroſe the want of juſtice between man and man, the difficulty of borrowing and danger of lending money, the oppreſſions of landlords, the frauds of tenants, and the numerous inſtances of conjugal infelicity and divorces, &c. among the lower claſſes of people: and laſtly the deficiencies in pariſhes to pay their miniſters agreeably to their ſubſcriptions. This laſt inſtance of a failure in moral obligation, the doctor lamented, as having a melancholy influence upon the happineſs of our country; for, ſaid he, it will be difficult to preſerve religion; and where there is no religion there is no morals; where there are no morals there can be no government; and where there is no government there can be no liberty. It is true, ſaid the doctor, we hear much of the liberality and humanity diſcovered by our citizens in the eſtabliſhment of charitable and benevolent inſtitutions; but theſe are the ſorrowful marks of the declenſion of our country. They prove that we have ſome virtue but much more vice among us; and if Pennſylvania has been diſtinguiſhed from her ſiſter ſtates by the number and perfection of these humane inſtitutions, it is only becauſe there is more weakneſs in the form, and more corruption in the adminiſtration of her government, than in any of the ſtates in the union.

After this the doctor proceeded to ſhew the ſource of obligation to government, and aſſerted from a late writer, Mr. Paley, that it was founded "in obedience to the will of God, collected from expediency." He then mentioned the unanimity of the convention, the general approbation of the conſtitution by all claſſes of people, and the zeal which appeared every where, in votes and reſolutions, in favor of the government from New Hampſhire to Georgia, as reaſons to believe that there was one of the governments moſt agreeable to the will of heaven: for the vox populi, vox Dei, was a true maxim when applied to the reaſon of the people. Here the doctor added, that he believed the ſame voice that thundered on Mount Sinai, "thou ſhalt not ſteal," now proclaimed, "thou ſhalt not reject the new federal government."

The doctor then proceeded as follows: "If the forms and degrees of government are eſſential to the preſervation of liberty, religion and morals in our country, then, ſaid he, I call upon every member of this convention to lay his hand upon his heart, and aſk himſelf whether he can, conſiſtent with his duty to his Maker, refuſe to aſſent to the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. If there is any man in this aſſembly, who feels a ſcruple between the inclinations of his conſtituents and the dictates of his conſcience, let him obey the dictates of his conſcience. It is the voice of God ſpeaking in his heart. And let him reflect further, that in giving a vote upon this queſtion, he is bound to conſult the intereſts and wiſhes, not of a particular county, but of the whole ſtate.

I have no doubt, concluded the doctor, but a reſpectable minority will ſubmit to the queſtion of ratification; but, Mr. Preſident, this will not come up to my wiſhes. Nothing will ſatisfy me perfectly, but an unanimous vote. Lord Bolinbroke in a ſpeech delivered in the Scotch parliament upon the ſubject of the union, obſerves very juſtly, that unanimity in a wrong meaſure, is often better than diviſion in a right one. Suppoſe the meaſure before us ſhould be wrong; unanimity would better enable us to recover from the evils that would ariſe from it. Think, ſir, of the effects of an unanimous vote upon our ſiſter ſtates. It would probably check Rhode-Iſland in her career of iniquity, and reduce even Palenoſe and Miſſeſs at the court at St. James's. Think, ſir, of its effects upon the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Let this conſideration be the umpire of all our preſent diſputes. Here let us this night bury the hatchet of civil diſcord, and ſmoke the calumet of peace together! When the great queſtion is called, ſhould we be ſo happy as to ſee every chair in this aſſembly deſerted, what a triumph would it be for reaſon and humanity, over prejudice and party ſpirit! Should this be the caſe, Mr. Preſident, I ſhould find it difficult to reſtrain myſelf by the rules of the houſe. I ſhould feel myſelf ſtrongly diſpoſed to run across the room, and take every member of the oppoſition in my arms. I ſhould think it, ſir, a year of jubilee in Pennſylvania."

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of April.

A COMMODIOUS Houſe, thirty three feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, four of which are fire rooms, a kitchen twenty feet by ſeventeen, an extenſive cellar, with a paſſage door in each front, and a double ſtable, with ſtalls for ten horſes, the whole will be well finiſhed, and paſſed in the neateſt manner, and painted. This houſe is ſituated either for pleaſure or buſineſs, as it ſtands on an elevated ſituation, the upper apartments commanding not only a full view of the Monongahela, but alſo the Alleghany river, and in the moſt central part for buſineſs of any kind, in the town of Pittſburgh. A kitchen garden 120 feet by 60, which was well dunged laſt ſpring, may be had with the above premiſes; alſo a field of 27 acres, delightfully ſituated on the bank of Alleghany, one mile from Pittſburgh, 20 acres of which may be immediately thrown into meadow, and by good management will produce at leaſt 40 tun of hay yearly: theſe are acquiſitions that but few tenements in Pittſburgh can command. The whole will be let on the moſt eaſy terms to an approved tenant. Alſo a neat Store with a ſmall garden, oppoſite the new houſe of Meſſrs. Turnbull and Marmie, in Second ſtreet, which will be made convenient, and alſo let on eaſy terms to an agreeable tenant. For terms apply to

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1788.

N. B. Any Carpenter wanting employ and will engage to finiſh a ſtair caſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

SHERIFF's SALE.

A PLANTATION on the waters of Chartier's creek, in Waſhington county, adjoining lands of James Farrel and others, is taken in execution as the property of the executors of Thomas Cook, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the late ſheriff. I do hereby warn all perſons from purchaſing this plantation at this ſale, as no good title can be made thereon, the patent being in me, by a patent from the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

ROBERT M'GEE,

Head waters of Peter's and Chartier's creek Waſhington County.

John & William Ireſon,

Have juſt received at their Store in Elizabeth, A LARGE and general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for the ſpecie or country produce. No credit will be given to any perſon. Jan. 9, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

ALL perſons indebted to Blaine, Wilkins, & Co are requeſted to attend the immediate ſettlement of their accounts, otherwiſe ſuits will commence againſt them. Thoſe who ſettle and give bond upon intereſt will be indulged until the firſt of May next; a neglect of which will oblige us to take meaſures which will be very diſagreeable to us and expenſive to them. The great deficiency in payments to the ſtore and the preſent ſcarcity of cash obliges us to declare that no further credit will be given, therefore no offence will be intended.

BLAINE, WILKINS, & Co

We continue to ſell goods on the loweſt terms for cash or country produce.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

John Acheſon & Co.

HAVE removed their Store in Waſhington to Captain George M'Cormick's, where they are now opening a freſh Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for pork, whiſkey, country linens, hemp, flax, all kinds of peltry, ſkins, &c.

Said company will open a ſtore at Mr. John Baldwin's, on Mingo creek, about the 10th of January, 1788, where they will receive for goods, wheat, rye, and all the above mentioned articles. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All perſons indebted to ſaid company are deſired to come in and ſettle off their accounts immediately.

Town of Waſhington, Dec. 29, 1787.

A SCHOOL,

IS opened at the Houſe of Mr. M'CLURE, in Front ſtreet, in which will be taught the Latin Language, Reading Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, and Arithmetic, by

THOMAS SOUSET.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1788.

N. B. An Evening School is alſo kept in the ſame Houſe.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber about the 1ſt of May, living near the Rev. Mr. [illegible]'s meeting houſe on Buffalo waters, a bay [illegible] hands high, ſeven or eight years old, [illegible] no ear mark, with a ſmall ſtar in [illegible] natural paces. Whoever takes up [illegible] owner may get her again, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges [illegible]

Dec. [illegible]